

# The Sun

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## President Wilson's First Appointment to the Supreme Court.

It fell to President TAFT, who had passed most of his professional career upon the bench, to appoint a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Three of them were Republicans and three were Democrats. All of Mr. TAFT's selections were excellent, but he was an accomplished jurist himself and familiar with the merits and standing of the lawyers and Judges who might be considered qualified to sit in the court of last resort and interpret the Constitution.

In making his appointments Mr. TAFT considered only knowledge of the law, as evidenced by leadership at the bar and service on the bench. Personal intimacy entered into only one of his choices, that of Judge HORACE H. LUTON of the United States Circuit Court, who has just died. Judge LUTON had received his appointment to the Circuit bench from President CLEVELAND, which was an assurance that Chief Justice LUTON of the Supreme Court of Tennessee was a learned lawyer, for, like Mr. TAFT, GROVER CLEVELAND took his power of appointment to the bench seriously. It now becomes the duty of President Wilson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice LUTON, and the country will expect him to proceed with the greatest deliberation and care to discharge his responsibility.

Although the President studied law in his young manhood, he practised a very short time and can hardly be familiar with the attainments of leaders of the bar throughout the country. It will therefore be necessary for him to seek the information in the usual way. As there remain only two Democrats on the Supreme Bench the President will be urged to select a Democrat, and there can be no objection if Mr. Wilson can find a Democratic lawyer of the requisite calibre and standing. It is better that the court should be divided politically as evenly as possible, provided capacity is the first consideration; and there is no good reason why all parts of the country should not be represented. The only criticism made of Mr. TAFT's appointment of Mr. Justice LUTON was that at 65 he was a little too old to begin a term of exacting service upon the Supreme Bench. All of Mr. TAFT's later appointments were of much younger men. But with regard to the question of age, professional experience and attainments should govern the choice.

## Peace Prevails in Ulster.

Friends of Ireland, friends of civilization everywhere, will be gratified by the peace which prevailed yesterday in Ulster throughout the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne anniversary. There is really nothing to wonder at. In spite of all the worldly bickerings which the anti-home rule talkers have inflicted on the rest of Ireland and on the Asquith Ministry it has been very plain of late that the real leaders, Sir Edward Carson and men of his stamp, have no desire for bloodshed.

The great danger in the crisis just past was that under the holiday excitement some of the rank and file of the Orange volunteers might get out of hand and either resort to violence or by their conduct provoke violent reprisals from the Nationalist partisans. The outcome shows that the leaders had their men well under control. All the formalities were observed as usual—the parade, the mass meeting, the speeches, the resolutions breathing fire and defiance. But not a blow was struck and sufficient care was taken to avoid stirring up the other side to action. The explosives that caused a momentary alarm in Londonderry, we take it, were harmless skyrockets.

Well, the day is over, safely and safely over, and Ireland and England breathe more freely. New hope arises that all the difficulties of the coming revolution in Irish affairs may be similarly solved in a spirit of peace, if not exactly of good will. The threatened civil war grows more and more distant

the oftener it is postponed. Most likely those who threaten it most recklessly will be glad to postpone it again pending the experiment of exclusion, which is now provided for on a six year basis in a bill on its passage through the House of Lords. The end of this experiment is too far off to make it worth while guessing what will come after.

Yesterday was a good day for Ireland. Not only was peace preserved but the people on both sides showed excellent powers of self-restraint, political discipline and obedience to discreet leadership. The event is not without favorable indications as to the success which the country may make in governing itself under its new charter.

## General Huerta's Intentions.

The authenticity of the interview at Vera Cruz with Señor ESTEVA RUIZ, formerly acting Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he says that General HUERTA is about to relinquish the provisional Presidency in favor of Dr. FRANCISCO CARBAJAL, now Minister of Foreign Relations, may not be open to question, but no one knows General HUERTA's intentions except himself. He is still dictator, and he has changed his Cabinet officers so often there is no assurance that Dr. CARBAJAL will not quickly follow his predecessors into retirement. It is not to be denied, however, that this learned gentleman enjoys the respect of Constitutional leaders and would make a respectable figure as a compromise candidate if they were willing to accept anybody associated with the old Diaz régime.

This, however, they have never shown a disposition to do. If they could receive guarantees that Dr. CARBAJAL would turn over his office to Governor CARBANZA, or preferably to a civilian who had had no connection with the insurgent army, an armistice, to be followed by entry into the city of Mexico, might be arranged, but this is too much to hope for, as neither side trusts the other.

That the Constitutionalists have only to press their advantage in the field to triumph by force of arms is now admitted by HUERTA's partisans, even by his personal associates. It is this view of the situation that lends plausibility to the statement of Señor RUIZ, General HUERTA could doubtless keep up his resistance until San Luis Potosí and perhaps Queretaro fell, but any day railroad communication with Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico may now be cut off. He must soon have to choose between going down literally sword in hand or making his escape to the protection of a foreign man-of-war. As for the Constitutionalists, they have only to fear dissension in their own ranks. Probably nothing but the consummation of their campaign by entry into the city of Mexico would satisfy them.

## The Big Coney Island Tieup.

It is not very flattering to our pride as a practical people that such a tie-up as occurred at Coney Island on Sunday night should be within the range of possibility. The accident itself was a commonplace of electrical operation, the blowing out of a transformer. The consequence was excessive inconvenience to a crowd of people estimated as high as 300,000.

The first point that will strike every one as decidedly impractical is that all the means of transportation were apparently dependent on a single apparatus. Not only did the mishap put the elevated railway trains out of running, it also stopped a large number of the surface car lines. Thus the crippling of the one system meant the crippling of the other, instead of either becoming available as a relay or substitute in case of need, as the public has a right to expect.

Hardly less surprising is the discovery that there was no duplicate driving power to fall back upon. It might have been expected as a natural precaution that a complete outfit would have stood ready for use at any moment that the one in commission went wrong. If this was not practicable in a single power station a supplementary plant would seem to be in order for emergencies.

There was nothing uncommon in the size of the crowd that was tied up through this seemingly unnecessary lack of foresight. On any warm night and every Sunday night in the season as many people are liable to experience inconvenience and suffering, in some cases serious harm, by lack of provision for contingencies of this sort. Surely it is not extravagant to expect the company which profits by this enormous business to exercise more care and prevision. The public should be fully protected against accidents where protection is a mere matter of looking ahead to reasonable possibilities and spending a relatively small amount of money. The situation would seem to be one in which the Public Service Commission could take positive action with high public approval.

## The Royal Naval Air Service.

The British Admiralty, believing that aviation for offense as well as reconnaissance will play an important part in wars of the future, has reorganized the Naval Air Service, given it individuality and placed its officers upon an equality with those of the Royal Navy. While it is expected that lieutenants of the regular service will be attracted to the aviation branch because promotion will be more rapid there, civilians between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three are to be accepted.

The enlistment term for civilians is to be four years on active duty and four years in the reserves, but the Admiralty can extend the time, the object being to offer a career to the most competent. Every year civilian aviators will cruise with the fleet, so that "they may learn to identify themselves closely with the navy and acquire its traditions." The recruit will receive instruction for four months at one of the Royal Naval Air stations, and upon passing an examination he will be re-

quired to take an advance course in seaplane and land work, at the end of which, if rated efficient, he will be appointed a Flight Lieutenant, with pay of a Lieutenant in the navy.

Naval officers detailed to the flying corps will serve for four years, and a certain number of them who show superior skill will be preferred for the higher ranks. But in such dangerous work as aviation the more daring and skilful, whether they come from the navy or from civil life, will logically go to the top. Officers who are not selected for Wing Captain, Wing Commander, Squadron Commander or Flight Commander will return to their ordinary duties in the fleet at the end of four years, but they may subsequently be detailed to the Air Service. Seniority is not to figure in promotion, merit ruling.

As young men make the best aviators the Royal Naval Air Service offers high rank and good pay to men who would find promotion at sea comparatively slow. A Wing Captain will receive about \$15 a day, a Wing Commander \$10, a Squadron Commander \$7, and a Flight Commander \$4.25. These officers and all others, although coming from civil life, will be able to write R. N. after their names and claim a professional equality with men of the same rank in the seagoing service. Mechanics who understand the construction and operation of aeroplanes will be engaged, those of the first grade receiving almost as good pay as that of a Flight Lieutenant, which is at present \$3 a day.

The reorganization on an ambitious scale of the aerial service of the navy, on which a great deal of money is being spent, indicates a design on the part of the Government to make England mistress of the sea as well as of the air. Germany as well as France is to be challenged. Unfortunately for the United States it is not regarded as a potential rival, and justly so, considering that Congress refuses to take aviation seriously.

## Kansas Woman Voters.

They say Kansas is bleeding again; at least, that her politicians are, and who in Kansas is not a politician? Except Ed Howe, the philosopher of Potato Hill. August 4 there will be a statewide primary in cities and towns of the first and second class; registration is a condition precedent of voting. Some 125,000 women should register, and they are slow about it. The party organs beg them to come and be recorded before July 20. Black suspicions of "indifference" are abroad. But wait and see. We don't know whether a temperature of 108 in the shade is equal to the ordinary Sundowner ardor, but mere menfolk in these parts would consider the early nineties a sufficient cause for remaining unregistered. Wait for the count before assuming that in regions of the Kaw the hand that rocks the cradle is as tired of a weapon that comes down as still as snowflakes fall upon the sod. The lines are ancient, but in this sort of weather the mind loves to dwell on snowflakes.

The unprejudiced observer will be the more indifferent about this "indifference" because of new reports from Kansas that some women indignantly refuse to disclose their age, as required by the law. This is an old story. It may indicate the survival of the feminine in the feminist; or the provision of age declaration is another infamous memorial of man made law.

In the dog days how can anybody be expected to care for anything?

## A Memphis Economist.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, trying to account for the wealth of this city, forgets, as so many other critics do, curiously enough, that there is a little manufacturing business here:

"The greatest life insurance companies are in New York. Every bank in the United States of any character has a credit balance in some New York bank. Stocks and bonds, State, railroad, public and private corporation, are dealt in around New York."

"New York is headquarters of the amusement forces of this country. New York is a big wholesale dry goods and clothing market. It is the notion centre of the United States."

It is also the manufacturing centre of the United States. Does the Memphis economist know that five years ago the average number of individual wage earners was 534,002, no mean city? That the salaried employees in manufacturing establishments were 97,453, a tidy town? That the value of products was more than two billions, and the value added by manufacture nearly one billion?

It is an artless belief of many outlanders that New York makes nothing, does nothing, fattens on the sweat of the down-trodden countryman. Do they know Lobsteria only?

The Americans do not seem to be able to do too much for you.—SIR CONAN DOYLE.

Too much for Sir Conan. He must speak for himself.

The opinions gathered from authorities upon aeronautics concerning the passage of the Atlantic by the flying boat America are mainly favorable, but the wish is plainly father to the thought. The reasons advanced for the success of the venture are somewhat labored, however.

Hold church on roofs.—Headline. Getting as near to heaven as possible.

The Colorado mine trouble seemed to be fading into a highly desirable oblivion, but the upholders will not have it so. In order to stir up more blood those distinguished friends of the people AMOS PINCHOT, Senator MARTINE of New Jersey, State Senator GREEN of Ohio, treasurer of the United Mine Workers, are to hold a lodge of sorrow in Webster Hall in this city tonight. That is, no trucelessness may be wanting, an invitation has been sent to JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER to attend. Of course the agitators have no idea he will be present. The invitation is a mere mischievous perversity. The only real object the meeting can have is to

arrest the natural settlement of the issue which is now in progress in virtue of the peace secured in the mine region by the presence of United States troops.

## Maxixe is a wild Indian dance.—Headline.

Not on the Great White Way. Under the stern eye of the lobster palace master at ceremonies all the wild dances are as genteel as ring-around-a-rosy. The naughtiness is all in the pulp word pictures of them.

## Study of algebra ruins girls' souls.—Headline.

The old fashioned idea was that it only wrecked their tempers, but we progress. Most likely the girls won't care much about having x, y, z eliminated from their studies, but there are a few hundred thousand freckled boys in the country who would as spasms of joy if some up to date educator would discover that quadratic equations caused infantile paralysis or senile dementia or any other old thing that would make them unfit to teach.

After every one in the Carman-Bailey murder case has told two or three contradictory stories and been contradicted by two or three impartial witnesses, all contradicted in turn by somebody else, what will the Grand Jury or any other jury be expected to believe?

The pitiful tale of drownings and motor killings again darkens the record of the summer Sunday. One would suppose there was some contagion of madness in the Sunday air. Not one of the tragedies of the day is due to unavoidable mischance. Each brief, sad story shows up some man or woman who has abandoned all the ordinary restraints of common sense. Speeding without regard to possibilities of disaster, swimming or boating as if water were safe and stable as the land, utter disregard of accumulated warnings—these are the causes of the Sunday fatality and not any inherent danger in reasonable sport sanely pursued.

It appears to be quite as expensive for the time being to play husband as "angel" to a Broadway star, and the worst of it is the husband can't quit.

## ISLES OF SAFETY.

Is There a Need for Additional Refuges in Fifth Avenue?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Would it not benefit the pedestrian if more safety isles were placed in the centre of Fifth avenue, where but a few Twenty-third street, Forty-second street and Forty-fifth street, I believe, only exist now?

Fifth avenue has become a shopping street, and now that Lord & Taylor are on the west side and the Hotel Stein Bros. and Altman, Tiffany, &c., take up corresponding positions on the easterly side of this unavailing avenue, because of the density, rather intensity, of vehicular traffic, it is more than probable that the Fifth avenue street is a very welcome one.

I may be acutely sensitive of the fear of being run over, but I can admit that while fearfully as a boy I crossed several times a day Fourth avenue when the New York Central ran on the surface, I then, however, could hear an engine approaching on a set track. To-day the same engines, without coaches, the autos, run on wheels on no set tracks and by any old kind of an engineer or driver.

One at Fifty-eighth street, to prevent crossing at Fifty-ninth, would also prove serviceable.

New York, July 13.

## Bad Planetary Behavior.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The earth passes between the planet Uranus and the sun August 2, and between Jupiter and the sun August 19. From August 12 to September 13 these two planets will force the earth to move in a path nearer the sun, causing hot, dry weather in most localities.

The big planet Jupiter can be seen in the southeast just after dark. Uranus, a planet, is a little west of it. The earth is now moving toward the region of these two planets. As it passes under them or between them and the sun the earth will rebound from them, like one billiard ball rebounding from two others. They will force the earth in a path nearer the sun.

Venus, the beautiful planet seen after sunset, is approaching us in the west. It will begin to show the earth's path from the sun by September 18, thereby starting the fall rains. Fall will begin September 20.

New York, July 13.

## Gentle Gunda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Permit me to remonstrate against the tone of the reports in THE SUN concerning Gunda, who is apparently so bad in nature.

People know that a person who is bad in nature is not a person who is bad in nature by persons whose interest this representation serves. He is not ferocious in appearance, merely large, and very pitiful.

Today I saw him at the Gunda behavior with extreme violence yesterday, attempting to kill a man, &c., and that he is threatened with further shackles. He is not a person who is bad in nature, but a person who is bad in nature by persons whose interest this representation serves.

What poor, mistaken souls were the public men of that day! F. W. H. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

## A Curious Ignorance Displayed by the Forefathers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Recently in the Library of Congress I came across an election sermon printed by Melcher & Osborn, Portsmouth, 1785. It was preached June 2, 1785, before the New Hampshire Legislature by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap.

On the title page is this motto: "The best part of a people is always the least; and of that best part the wisest is always the least."

Manuscript of Governor Winthrop.

What poor, mistaken souls were the public men of that day! F. W. H. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

## Lynchings in Six Months.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: According to the record kept by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research and statistics division of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been a very large number of lynchings in 1914 twenty lynchings.

This is four less than for the same period a year ago and sixteen less than for the first six months of the year 1912.

## SUFFRAGE FIGURES.

Another Correction of Certain Statements of Miss Lexow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In appearing before Secretary of State May last week Miss Caroline Lexow made two misstatements which I hope you will allow me to correct. The first was that 4,000,000 women vote in this country. The fact is that the census shows in the nine suffrage States and Illinois a total of only 3,565,564 women twenty-one years old and over, and this total includes the foreign born, the unnaturalized, the negro, the Indian, and the Japanese and Chinese. Under the limitations and restrictions placed on the franchise in these States it is a liberal estimate to say that there are 2,500,000 women voters of all conditions and nationalities who are able to vote. A very high estimate would be that two-thirds of the women of voting age and condition register, and not more than 70 per cent. of those who register go to the polls. In some States it is as low as 30 per cent. Two-thirds of 2,500,000 does not amount to 1,700,000. Consequently the statement that 4,000,000 women vote in this country is a gross exaggeration.

Much has been made of the vote of the Chicago women at the election of April 7. For a correct record, there were 514,297 women qualified to register. Of these 217,614, or 42.7 per cent., registered, and of these 163,852 voted, that is, 75.2 per cent. of those registering or 31.7 per cent. of all qualified to vote.

The second misstatement was that 1,000,000 club women endorsed suffrage at the recent biennial convention of the General Federation of Clubs. It was estimated that there were 100,000 to 150,000 women present at this convention. Of these 100,000 club women endorsed suffrage at the recent biennial convention of the General Federation of Clubs. It was estimated that there were 100,000 to 150,000 women present at this convention. Of these 100,000 club women endorsed suffrage at the recent biennial convention of the General Federation of Clubs.

President Van Hook Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

SIMSBURY, Conn., July 11.

## WAGES CAN BE TOO HIGH.

When Above the Market Value They Work a Social Injustice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I wonder if the agitators for "social justice" could be induced to consider this question briefly: Is it "social justice" or any other kind of justice to permit a certain group of workers to exact wages that are above the market value of their services, and thus to threaten the welfare of the community?

To be explicit, is it "social justice" to permit the railroad employees, who are already paid more than any other general class of workers, to use the sheer power of organized menace in an effort to force their high wages still higher?

The average "social justice" babbler is of a type incapable of even the slightest understanding that the question is a serious one. It will strike him as a totally new thought that any wages can be too high to be just. But the interdependence of the whole social fabric makes it impossible to ignore the pay excessive wages as to pay wages that are below the line of equity.

The whole community, including other workers, pays the railroad men's high wages. It is a tax levied on all of us, and it is time some one in authority had the courage to draw a few comparisons between such wages and the wages paid in other lines of work. The railroad men are direct soured by the fact that the sum total of material value annually produced by the united efforts of all workers. They are beyond their rights in demanding still more. Side by side with the railroad men stand the men of the building trades.

W. C. TAYLOR.

## CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS.

There Should Be More Seats for the Audience of Music Lovers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is very fine for the authorities to furnish concerts for the people every night and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Enough can be said in praise of the plan. But what about furnishing a few more benches? Sunday I went to Central Park to hear the concert, arriving during the second number, with no chance, of course, for a seat.

The circle of grass to the southeast of the band stand had benches only half way around it, while the part of the walk that faced it was only half supplied. Some of the nearer walks to the band stand had no benches at all. All of these places are within good hearing distance of the music. Hundreds of people, men and women, were standing in the various walks as close to the band as they could get, in plain sight piled up on the band stand were extra chairs.

When I asked an officer if they could not be used I was told that they could not. If the city can't furnish any more benches why can't they let the people sit on the grass to hear the concerts? There is only one small plot, so shaded by trees that the grass does not look vigorous. The slope in front of the summer houses directly north of the band stand could be used as well as the different plots on level ground.

It was pathetic to see the people with tired, strained eyes and weary faces, they were made hotter on a sweltering day, while all around them was ample space where they could have sat comfortably and been refreshed by the rest and music. Can't something be done about this?

NEW YORK, July 13.

## The Beginning of the End Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The situation in Great Britain to-day is sufficiently interesting. On the one hand we see a small minority preparing to defy the will of Parliament and on the other we see the army and navy in politics. What does it all portend? To me it seems like the beginning of the end of privilege. I think the Tories will find that they have overreached themselves that after a long and grave fight the Liberals will have fallen into it themselves.

NEW YORK, July 13.

## William the To-Be-Conquered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your Albany correspondent "Dyed in the Wool Republican" is obsessed with his admiration for Mr. Barnes.

No one wants to retract from the many fine qualities the Albany boss possesses. He is a man in every sense of the word, but politically he has outlived his usefulness.

The only question now before the Republican party is "Would you prefer to win with Roosevelt or lose with Barnes?"

NEW YORK, July 13.

## This Settles It.

MONROE: As I am a constant reader of THE SUN I take the liberty to make a few casual comments. Every time I pick up THE SUN the first thing my eye catches is a very large advertisement for "Women's Rights." Let it be said once and forever that they have none, never did have any and never will have any. No one but an idiot would harbor such an idea. Let it be said once and forever that they have none, never did have any and never will have any. No one but an idiot would harbor such an idea. Let it be said once and forever that they have none, never did have any and never will have any. No one but an idiot would harbor such an idea.

NEW YORK, July 13.

## DRINK AND CRIME.

The Fallacy of a Favorite Prohibition Argument Exposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The news article that appeared in THE SUN of July 7 under the caption "Convicts Make War on the Rum Demon" and told of a petition signed by the prisoners of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania praying the Legislature of that State to submit the question of statewide prohibition to the voters is not, in my opinion, "the strongest social argument ever made against the liquor traffic," which those behind this petition would have us believe. The whole letter reads as though it came from the prohibition press bureau at Harrisburg. The petition is heralded as being "a wonderful argument against the liquor traffic." I am willing to admit that this scheme to petition the Pennsylvania Legislature for statewide prohibition from the confines of a penitentiary is unique and artful, but I believe it will fall of its purpose, for the convict belongs to the socially proscribed class and is not a citizen. He is a criminal, and his opinion on crime is not a social argument. He is recognized as an enemy to society, and society doesn't generally listen to or ask for advice from its enemies. Now let us look at the other side of this so-called sociological argument.

The congenital degenerate is responsible for a nameless crime feels less prison for his guilt when he falsely points to the curse of drink, not to abnormal traits nor to the weakness or defects of his moral nature, because the alleged victim of drink or drugs excites pity and sympathy not usually accorded to the degenerate criminal, yet it is a well known fact that many burglars, gamblers and "gunmen" are total abstainers, denying themselves the use of tobacco in order, to their way of thinking, that the nerves required in the exercise of their craft may be keyed up to the highest efficiency.

The girl who goes wrong because of some hereditary weakness, love of finery or animal gratification, is not a criminal. Her downward career may be found in a back room kept by a too complaisant saloon keeper or in the luxurious apartments of her hostess. Her crime is not a social argument. She is a criminal, and her opinion on crime is not a social argument. She is recognized as an enemy to society, and society doesn't generally listen to or ask for advice from its enemies.

Part of my duty was to interrogate incoming prisoners concerning their private lives and enter the answers on the proper blanks. Then and there I had light on prison statistics. One of the questions was: "To what do you attribute your downfall?" In nine cases out of ten the experienced prisoner answered "Drink." Men who never tasted liquor, because they did not like it, returned the answer "I don't know." To begin with it was a good, easy, conventional reason, which stopped further questioning, and then it gave the burglar, murderer and the counterfeiter an excuse to work up a story of their own.

Again, the absence of home influence, coupled with the fact that the majority of prisoners are strangers in places where they commit crime and are consequently beyond the influence of parents, brothers, sisters and other relatives, is quite noticeable among the conditions that conduce to crime. The criminal, too, is generally idle when he commits a crime. He is a criminal, and his opinion on crime is not a social argument. He is recognized as an enemy to society, and society doesn't generally listen to or ask for advice from its enemies.

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## GOODYEAR WINS BALLOON RACE.

Missing Pilot Landed 115 Miles Southeast of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—E. S. Cole of St. Louis, pilot of the balloon San Francisco 1915, whose whereabouts were unknown for twenty hours after the seven other contestants in the national balloon race had been heard from, reported in a message which reached St. Louis at 1 P. M. to-day, that he had landed at 10 A. M. Sunday near the town of St. Louis, about 115 miles southeast of St. Louis.

This showed the Goodyear of Akron, Ohio, pil